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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.		
09/901,665	07/11/2001	Takahiro Okamoto	Q65317	7834 ′		
7590 12/28/2004 SUGHRUE, MION, ZINN, MACPEAK & SEAS,, PLLC 2100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.			EXAM	EXAMINER		
			VUONG, JASON DUY ANH			
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		
Washington, DC 20037-3202		\	2626			
			DATE MAILED: 12/28/2004			

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Applicati	on No.	Applicant(s)				
		09/901,6	65 .	OKAMOTO, TAKAHIRO				
	Office Action Summary	Examine	r	Art Unit	_			
		Jason D.		2626				
	The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply							
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).								
Status								
1)	Responsive to communication(s) file	d on						
2a) <u></u> □	This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) This action is non-final.							
3)	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.							
Dispositi	on of Claims	•						
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	4) Claim(s) 1 and 2 is/are pending in the application.  4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.  5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.  6) Claim(s) 1-2 is/are rejected.  7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.  8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.							
Applicati	ion Papers							
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  10) The drawing(s) filed on <u>7-11-2001</u> is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).								
11)	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.							
Priority (	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119							
<ul> <li>12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).</li> <li>a) All b) Some * c) None of:</li> <li>1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.</li> <li>2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No.</li> <li>3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).</li> <li>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.</li> </ul>								
2) Notice 3) Infor	ot <b>(s)</b> Dee of References Cited (PTO-892)  Dee of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (I mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or Der No(s)/Mail Date 7-11-2001.		4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:					

Application/Control Number: 09/901,665

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## **DETAILED ACTION**

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 1. <u>Claims 1 and 2</u> are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,023,351 to Newman.

Regarding Claims 1 and 2, Newman discloses a color conversion method for converting color coordinates in a first color space (RGB, or CMY) depending on an input device into color coordinates in a second color space independent of devices by using different color patches. The conversion is done by first using a scanner (see Figure 1 Element 25) to scan color patches (refer to Column 4 Lines 33-35); conventional scanners commonly output RGB color signals. These RGB colors signals serve as the color coordinates in the first color space, and these device dependent color coordinates (RGB, or CMY) are then converted to CIE L\*a\*b\* color coordinates which are device independent (refer to Column 6 Lines 60-67). The color patches are associated with all vertexes of a rectangular parallelepiped (see Figures 3A and 3B). The rectangular parallelepiped is defined by a base coloring amount of coordinate (0, 0, 0) comprising

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combinations of minimum coloring amounts of monochromes of Cyan, Magenta, and Yellow (see Figures 3A and 3B); it also includes a maximum coloring amount of coordinate (255, 255, 255), and combinations of maximum coloring amounts of monochromes of Cyan, Magenta, and Yellow. Newman, however, does not have a color patch that is associated with an intermediate point located between two vertexes on a straight line coupling the two vertexes with one another. Instead, he stores the coordinates of these intermediate points (see Figure 3B Element 61) including the vertexes in memory (refer to Column 5 Lines 55-57) without actually printing the color patch. Nevertheless, those skilled in the art will recognize that instead of storing the coordinates of these intermediate points and the vertexes in memory, one can easily instruct the printer to print a color patch according to the color values of these vertexes and the intermediate points stored in memory. The motivation to do so is to have an actual reading of the color patch, and it can improve accuracy; it's more accurate because the characteristics of the printer may change due to operating and environmental conditions (such as low toner, and low or high humidity).

## Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications should be directed to Jason Vuong at 703-306-4157. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.